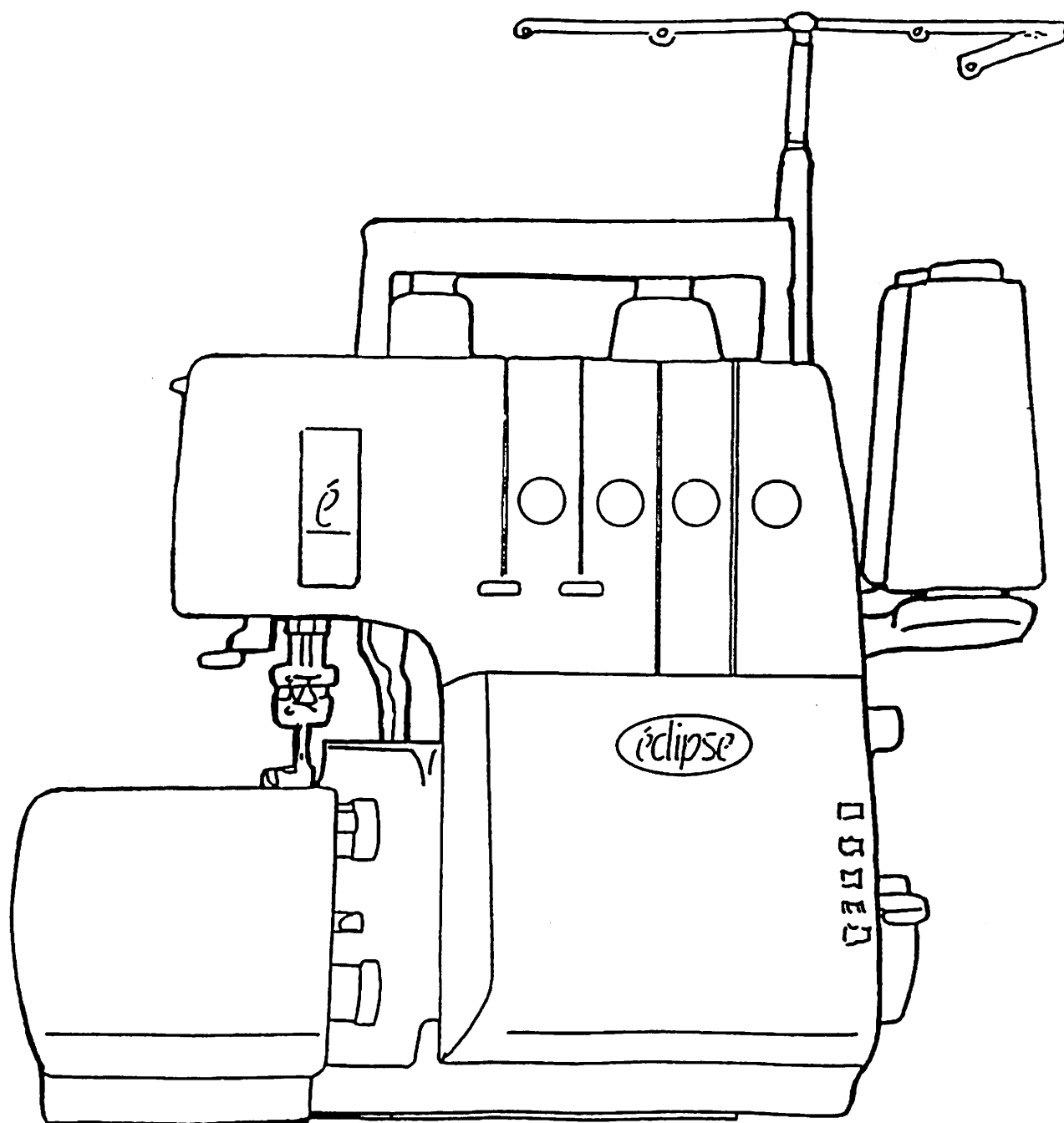


baby lock[®]

eclipse[™]

Workbook



Congratulations on the purchase of your new eclipse serger by Baby Lock! We hope it will bring you many years of serging satisfaction. The advantage of a serger is that it will trim, seam and overedge all in one operation, ensuring you the most professional results in a fraction of the time and with very little effort. Besides this great advantage, you have the pleasure of working with the easiest serger on the market today!

This workbook is designed to help you get the most out of your eclipse serger. It is to be used in conjunction with the instruction manual. Refer to the instruction manual for the parts of the machine, machine set up, needle and thread information, maintenance and more. The workbook is filled with an array of techniques from basic to advanced. When these techniques have been fully explored, you can then get the most out of the many serger books on the market.

Have a great time getting acquainted with your new machine. If you have any questions or comments, please write: Baby Lock U.S.A., Educational Department. P.O. Box 730 Fenton, MO 63026.

Happy Serging!

Baby Lock U.S.A.

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Helpful Hints

1. Have the machine in the locked position before starting the threading process.
2. Have the machine in the unlocked position to sew.
3. Always have the machine in the locked position when using the needle threader.
4. Always check for correct threading before adjusting tensions.
5. Tension adjustments will vary according to the type of fabric and the thickness, as well as the type of thread being used. Adjust any or all tension knobs until the ideal stitch is obtained. Refer to the instruction manual for proper tension adjustment.
6. When threading the needles, make sure the correct thread is being used for the corresponding needle by gently pulling on it and checking the spool feed.
7. When learning the serger, it is a good idea to thread the machine with four different colors of thread. It will make tension adjustment simple!
8. When sewing with two or three threads, completely remove the thread(s) not being used and wrap the thread back around the spool.
9. Do not pull fabric while sewing. Gently guide and allow fabric to feed.
10. Use spool caps on spools that have a thread catch to prevent thread from snagging.
11. Replace needle(s) if skipped stitches, uneven, or puckered seams occur.
12. Use a fine needle for rolled hemming.
13. Always use quality thread for the best and most consistent stitch quality.
14. Clean the machine after completing each garment.

Troubleshooting

Before taking the machine to an authorized Baby Lock service center, check the following:

Needle Threading Problems:

- ✂ Is the threader selector at the appropriate setting? ("R" for right needle, "L" for left needle.)
- ✂ Is the machine in the locked position?

Looper Threading Problems:

- ✂ Is the looper threader selector at the appropriate setting? (Left threading port for "U" upper looper, right threading port for "L" lower looper.)
- ✂ Is the thread end in the proper threading port?
- ✂ Is at least 1" of the thread end in the threading port?
- ✂ Is there at least 18" of loose thread beyond the thread guide above the threading port?
- ✂ Is there a kink or twist in the 18" of thread to restrict the flow into the threading port?

Thread Breakage:

- ✂ Is the machine threaded properly?
- ✂ Is the correct needle system (HAX1SP) being used?
- ✂ Are the right and left needles threaded with the correct threads?
- ✂ Is the needle inserted correctly?
- ✂ Is the needle bent or worn?
- ✂ Are tensions adjusted too tight?
- ✂ Is the thread feeding off the cone or spool freely?
- ✂ Is the correct size needle being used for the type of fabric being sewn?

Needle Breakage:

- ✂ Was the needle inserted properly?
- ✂ Is the needle bent or worn?
- ✂ Are the right and left needles threaded with the correct threads?
- ✂ Was the fabric pushed or pulled through machine?
- ✂ Is good quality thread being used?

Fabric Will Not Feed Into Machine:

- ✂ Is the machine lock button released?
- ✂ Is the presser foot down?
- ✂ Are the cutting blades sharp?
- ✂ Are the cutting blades properly set and is the upper blade against the lower blade?
- ✂ Is the presser foot pressure right for the fabric?

- ✂ Is the stitch length properly set?

Skipped Stitches:

- ✂ Is the needle inserted correctly?
- ✂ Is the needle bent or worn?
- ✂ Is the machine threaded correctly?
- ✂ Are tensions adjusted properly?
- ✂ Is the presser foot down?

Unbalanced Stitches:

- ✂ Is the machine threaded correctly? Check all thread guides and tension discs.
- ✂ Is good quality thread being used?
- ✂ Are the needle thread tensions too loose or too tight?
- ✂ Are the looper tensions properly adjusted?
- ✂ If specialty threads are being used, are tensions adjusted to accommodate these threads?
- ✂ Have tensions been readjusted for normal sewing thread, after using specialty threads?

Puckered Seams:

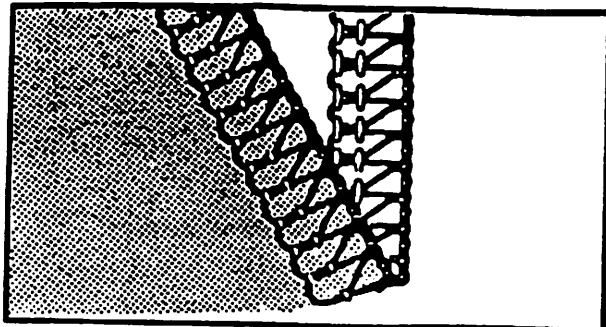
- ✂ Is the correct needle thread tension being used?
- ✂ Is the stitch length set properly?
- ✂ Is the fabric being pulled through the machine?
- ✂ Is the differential feed set properly?

Inferior Cutting:

- ✂ Are the cutting blades dull?
- ✂ Have the blades been damaged by sewing over a pin?
- ✂ Have the blades been improperly replaced?

Stitch Types

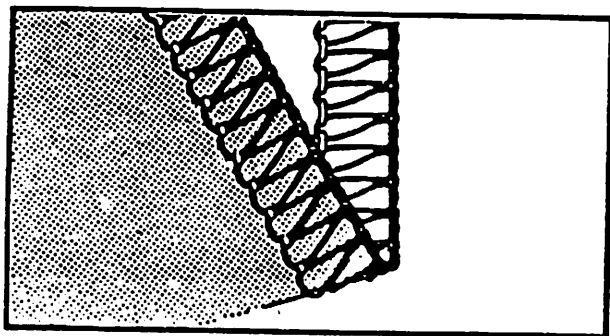
Four Thread Ultra Safety Stitch



Four Thread Stitch

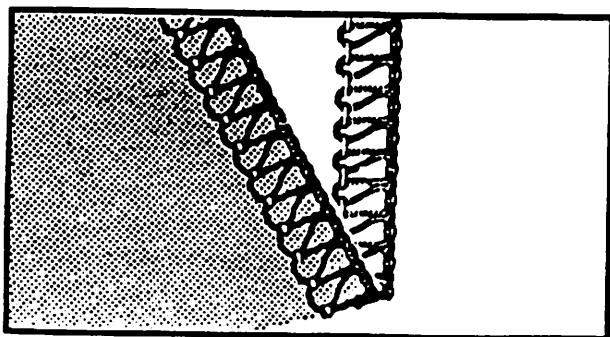
- ✂ Used for construction of woven fabrics and stable knits.
- ✂ Reinforced, yet with stretch.

Three Thread Overlock Stitch



Left Needle Three Thread Overlock Stitch

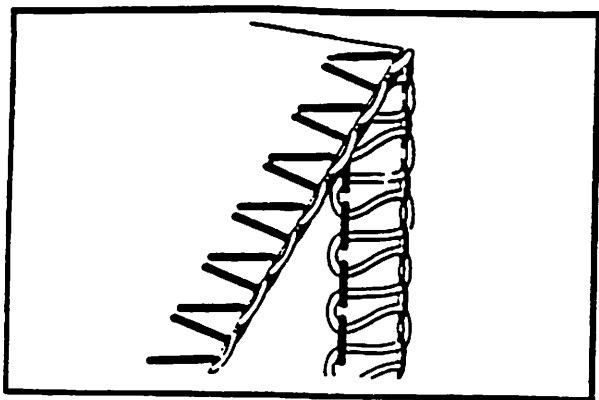
- ✂ Used for overcasting open seams, hems, and facings.
- ✂ Used for construction of stretchy knits.
- ✂ Used for decorative borders.



Right Needle Three Thread Overlock Stitch

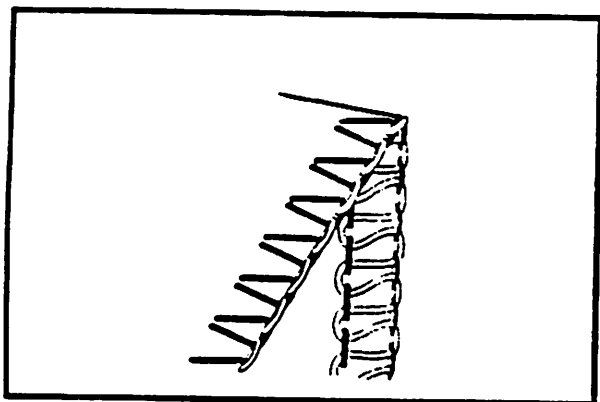
- ✂ Left needle three thread is a wide stitch that accommodates medium to heavyweight fabrics.
- ✂ Right needle three thread is a narrow stitch that accommodates lightweight fabrics.

Two Thread Flatlock Stitch



Left Needle Two Thread Flatlock Stitch

- ✂ Used for construction of stretchy knits.
- ✂ Used when overcasting open seams, hems, and facings.
- ✂ Create decorative borders.



Right Needle Two Thread Flatlock Stitch

- ✂ Left needle two thread is a wide stitch that accommodates medium to heavyweight fabrics. This is great for wide decorative borders.
- ✂ Right needle two thread is a narrow stitch that accommodates lightweight fabrics.

Four Thread Seam

Fabric: Firm Woven

Stitch: Four Thread

Standard Length Setting: 3 or 2

Width Setting: M-7.5mm

Differential Feed Setting: N

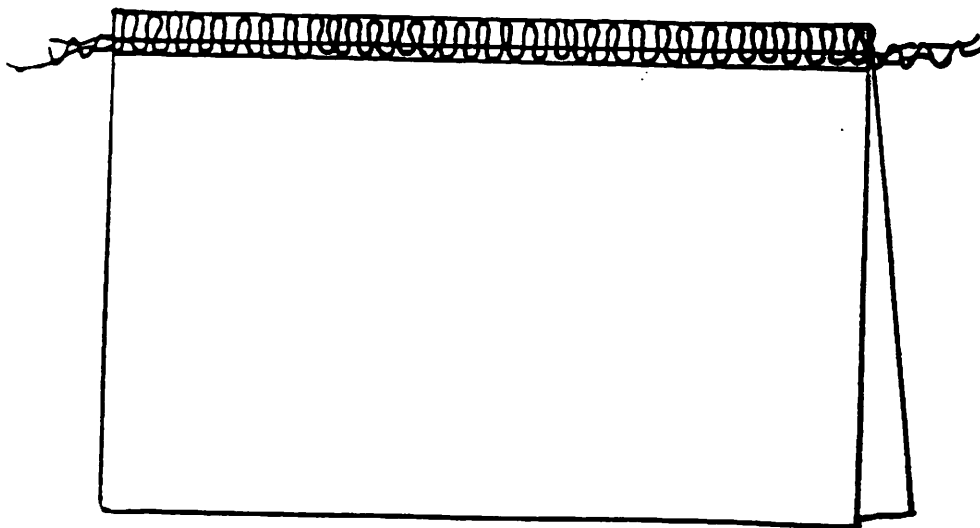
Tension Guidelines: Balanced Stitch

Record Tension Settings:

Left Needle 4 Right Needle 4 Upper Looper 3 Lower Looper 5
4 5 4 6

loosen or tighten until loops are on top
Fold fabric in half, right sides together. Place the fabric under the tip of the presser foot, lining up the folded edge at the orange line. This line indicates the 5/8" seam allowance from the left needle. Sew the seam. Be careful not to pull the fabric, allow the machine to feed at its own rate. At the end of the seam, continue to sew until the thread chain can be cut on the thread cutter.

This seam is ideal for woven fabrics and is also fully stretchable to accommodate knit fabrics.



Locking the Stitch at the Beginning of a Seam

Fabric: Firm Woven

Stitch: Four Thread

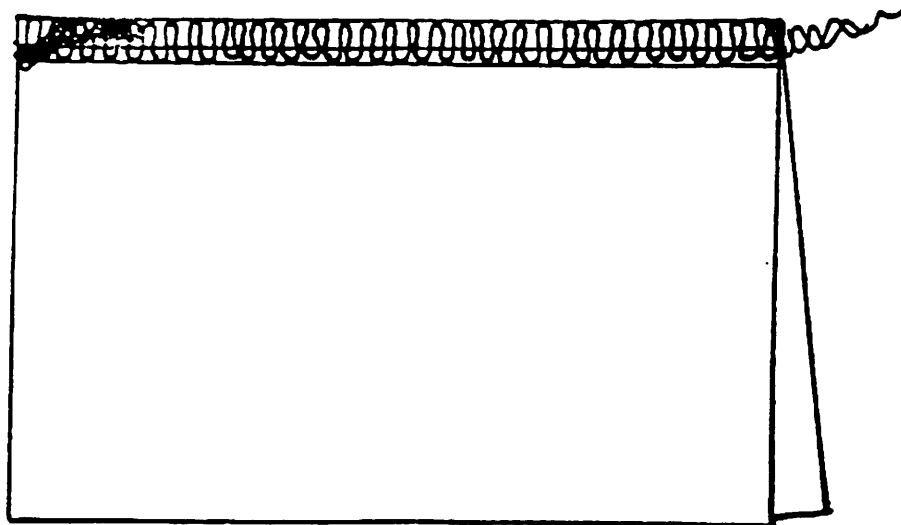
Standard Length Setting: 3

Width Setting: M-7.5mm

Differential Feed Setting: N

Tension Guidelines: Balanced Stitch

Stitch seam approximately 1/4" into the edge of fabric. Lower needle to anchor fabric and raise the presser foot. Smooth out loops in thread chain with fingers. Bring the chain under the foot, lower the foot and continue sewing, catching the thread chain in the stitches as they form.

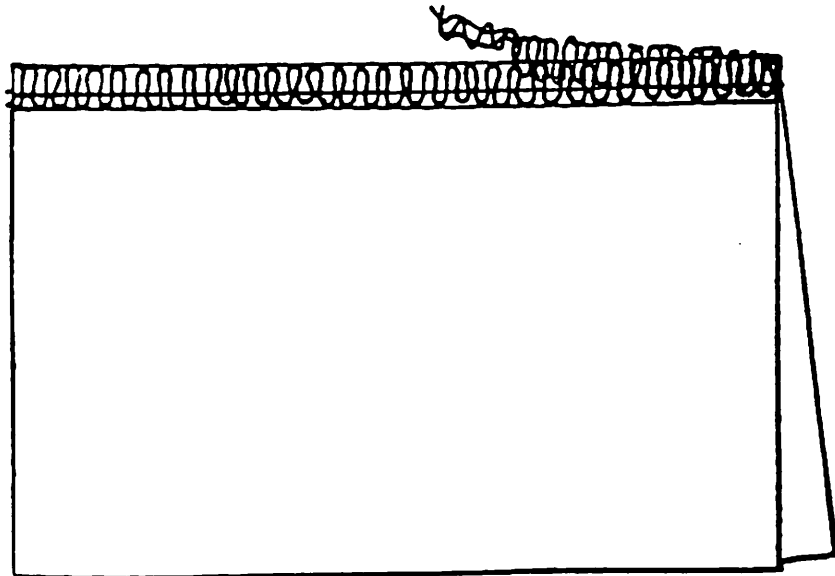


Locking the End of a Seam

Fabric: Firm Woven
Stitch: Four Thread
Standard Length Setting: 3
Width Setting: M-7.5mm
Differential Feed Setting: N
Tension Guidelines: Balanced Stitch

Stitch all the way to, but not beyond, the edge of the fabric. Stop with the needles up and raise the presser foot. With tweezers, pull approximately 1/2" of slack thread above needles. The slack will allow the fabric to pull slightly to the rear, clearing the stitches from the stitch fingers.

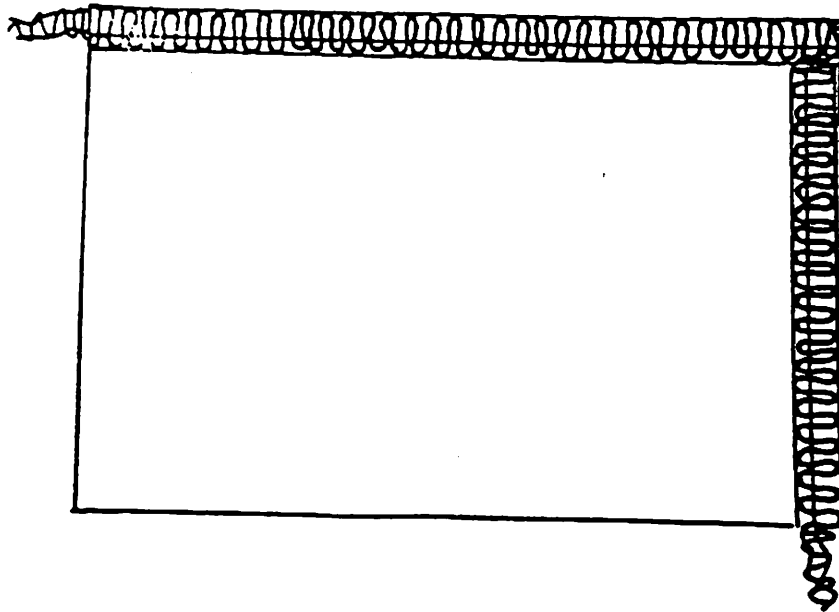
Turn the fabric end over end and position it once again under the presser foot. Keep the existing stitches slightly to the left, away from the cutting blades. Lower the presser foot and stitch again for about one inch before sewing off the fabric edge.



Outside Corners

Fabric: Firm Woven
Stitch: Four Thread
Standard Length Setting: 3
Width Setting: M-7.5mm
Differential Feed Setting: N
Tension Guidelines: Balanced Stitch

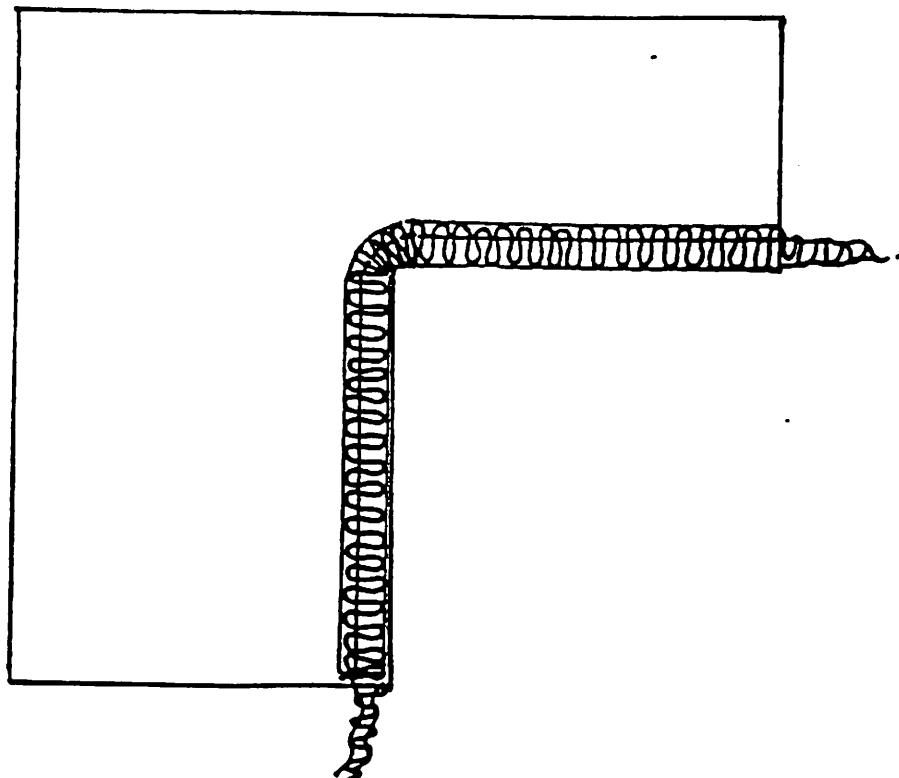
Stitch to the edge of the fabric, but not beyond. Stop with the needles up and raise the presser foot. With tweezers, pull approximately 1/2" of slack thread above the needles. The slack will allow the fabric to be pulled slightly to the back, clearing stitches from the stitch fingers. Turn the fabric, aligning the new edge with the edge of the needle plate. Lower the foot and continue sewing.



Inside Corners

Fabric: Firm Woven
Stitch: Four Thread
Standard Length Setting: 3
Width Setting: M-7.5mm
Differential Feed Setting: N
Tensions Guidelines: Balanced Stitch

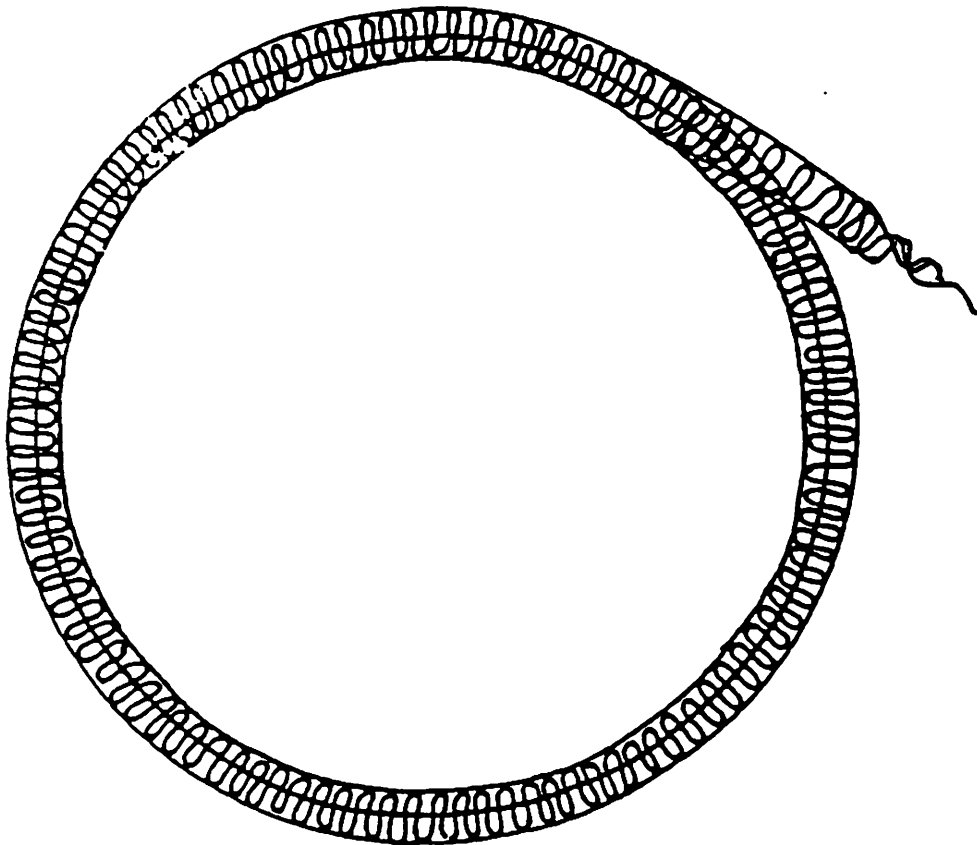
Cut an inside corner in a piece of fabric. Line up the edge of the fabric with the edge of the needle plate. Begin sewing. Stitch until the needles are about one inch away from the corner. Lower needles to secure the fabric and raise the presser foot. Manipulate the fabric until the cut edge pulls straight and a pleat forms to the left of the presser foot. Continue sewing until the inside corner is complete.



Curves

Fabric: Firm Woven
Stitch: Four Thread
Standard Length Setting: 3
Width Setting: M-7.5
Differential Feed Setting: N
Tension Guidelines: Balanced Stitch

Cut a circle from a piece of fabric. Raise the presser foot and needles and insert fabric, aligning edge with the edge of the needle plate. Lower the foot and begin sewing. The length of the presser foot and feed dogs prevents the fabric from pivoting as it is being stitched. To properly sew the curve, guide the fabric around the curve so that it is always approaching the foot straight ahead. Always keep an eye on the blades and not the needle to insure even trimming. At the end of the circle, stitch off the edge of the fabric.



Stabilizing a Shoulder Seam

Fabric: Interlock Knit

Tape: 8" Piece of Twill Tape

Stitch: Four Thread

Standard Length Setting: 3

Width Setting: M-7.5

Differential Feed Setting: N

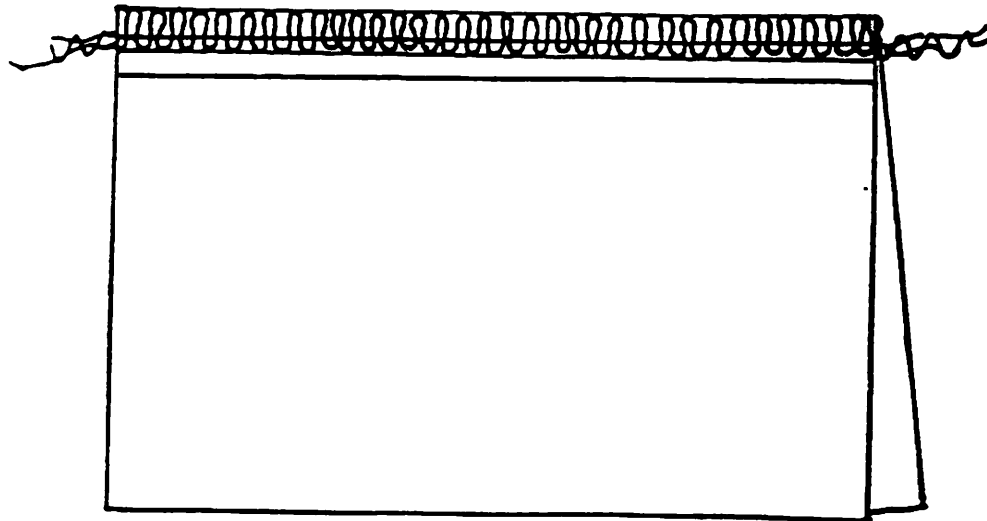
Tension Guidelines: Balanced Stitch

Record Tension Settings:

Left Needle_____ Right Needle_____ Upper Looper_____ Lower Looper_____

The tape sewing slot in the presser foot is designed to guide stabilizing tapes, narrow elastic, or decorative ribbon into the stitching.

Insert the tape into the slot and under the back of the foot. Adjust the stitch width to match the tape width. Fold the fabric right sides together and place the fabric under the foot lining up the folded edge with the orange line (5/8" L). Sew the seam.



Differential Feed

Sergers equipped with differential feed have two feed dogs, one in the front and one in the back. When the differential feed is set at N the front feed dog will feed the fabric at the same rate as the back feed dog. When the differential feed is set at 1.3 to 2 the front feed dog will feed more fabric than the back. This is because the front feed dog moves a greater distance than the back feed dog. For example, when the differential feed is set at 2, the front feed dog will move twice as far as the back feed dog. In this case, the front feed dog is feeding in twice as much fabric as the back feed dog is feeding out. The obvious result is that the fabric will be gathered. Differential feed settings from 1.3 to 2 are used for gathering and easing as well as compensating for stretch distortion of knitted fabrics. When the differential feed is set from 0.6 to 0.8 the front feed dog moves less than the back feed dog. For example, when the differential feed is set at 0.8 the front feed dog will feed 20% less than the back feed dog. This is useful for eliminating puckering on woven fabrics and stretching knit fabrics for a lettuce leaf effect. The Baby Lock differential feed is a superior system for gathering. The bottom of the presser foot has a built in fabric escape. It appears to be a half circle cut out which allows the fabric to gather without interference from the foot.

Snap off the presser foot and move the differential feed to 2. While moving the hand wheel observe the feed dogs. Notice the feed movements of the front and back feed dogs. Change the differential feed lever to different settings and observe the movement of the feed dogs.

Seaming Lightweight Fabrics with Differential Feed

Stitch: Four Thread

Fabric: Silky

Standard Length Setting: 2-3

Width Setting: M-7.5mm

Differential Feed: 0.6-.0.8

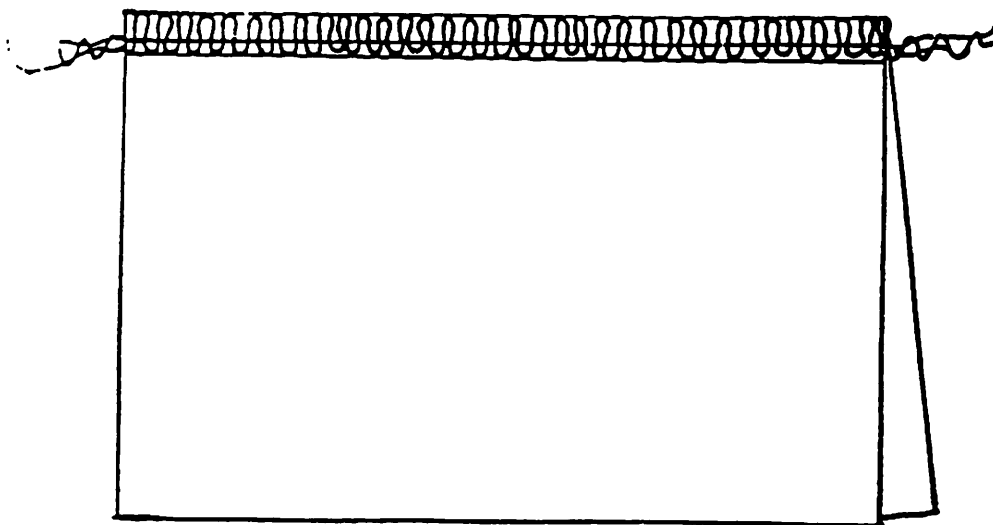
Tension Guidelines: Balanced Stitch

Record Tension Settings:

Left Needle_____ Right Needle_____ Upper Looper_____ Lower Looper_____

The differential feed setting will help eliminate puckering in lightweight fabrics.

Fold fabric square in half, right sides together. Place the edge of the fabric under the tip of the presser foot with the folded side of the fabric at the orange line (5/8" L). Sew the seam. At the end of the seam, continue to stitch until the thread chain can be cut on the thread cutter.



Seaming Sweater Knits

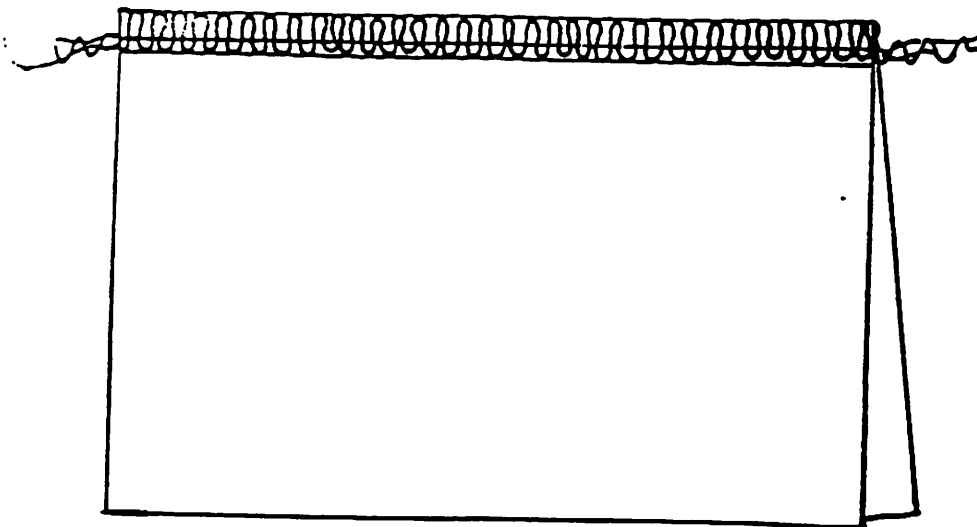
Fabric: Sweater Knit
Stitch: Four Thread
Standard Length Setting: 3
Width Setting: M-7.5mm
Differential Feed Setting: 1.3-2
Tension Guidelines: Balanced Stitch

Record Tension Settings:

Left Needle_____ Right Needle_____ Upper Looper_____ Lower Looper_____

The differential feed setting will compensate for stretch distortion that can occur when sewing loosely knitted knits, or stretchy knits.

Fold fabric in half, right sides together. Place the edge of the fabric under the tip of the presser foot with the folded side of the fabric at the orange line (5/8"L). Sew the seam. At the end of the seam, continue to stitch until the thread chain can be cut on the thread cutter.



Gathering With Differential Feed

Fabric: Lightweight Woven

Stitch: Four Thread

Standard Length Setting: 4

Width: Setting: M-7.5

Differential Feed Setting: 2

Tension Guidelines: Balanced Stitch

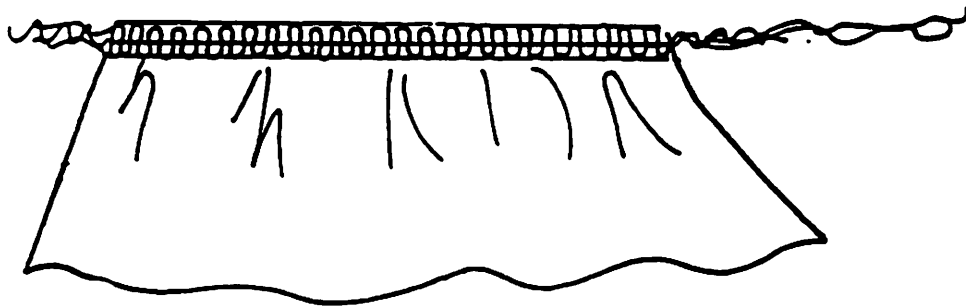
Record Tension Settings:

Left Needle____ Right Needle____ Upper Looper____ Lower Looper____

The differential feed setting will create a perfect two to one ratio when gathering lightweight fabrics.

Sew along one edge allowing the knives to trim away 1/4". The fabric will be gathered as it is being sewn.

An optional Ruffling Foot is available that will gather the bottom layer while it is being sewn to the top layer of fabric.



Seaming Lightweight Stretch Fabrics with Differential Feed

Fabric: Lycra

Stitch: Three Thread Right Needle

Standard Length Setting: 3

Width: M-7.5mm

Differential Feed Setting: 0.6-0.8

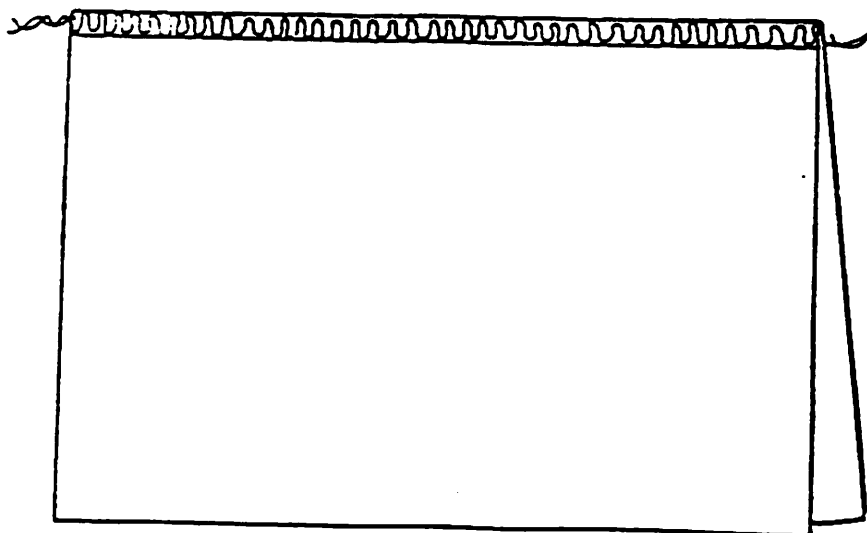
Tension Guidelines: Balanced Stitch

Record Tension Settings:

Right Needle_____ Upper Looper_____ Lower Looper_____

The differential feed setting will build stretch into the seam. While sewing, the front feed dog will feed at a smaller rate than the back feed dog, stretching the fabric. Seams will give more in swim wear and active wear.

Fold a fabric square in half, right sides together. Place the edge of the fabric under the presser foot with the folded side of the fabric at the yellow line (5/8"R). Sew the seam. At the end of the seam, continue to stitch until the thread chain can be cut on the thread cutter.



Seaming Delicate Knits

Fabric: Tricot

Stitch: Three Thread Right Needle

Standard Length Setting: 2-3

Width Setting: M

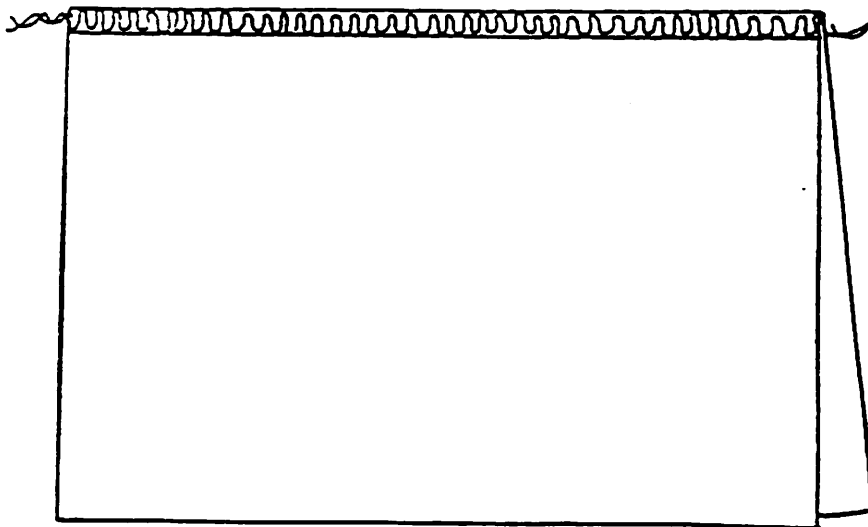
Differential Feed Setting: N-1.3

Tension Guidelines: Balanced Stitch

Record Tension Settings:

Right Needle_____ Upper Looper_____ Lower Looper_____

Fold fabric right sides together. Place fabric under the tip of the presser foot and line up the fold with the yellow line (5/8"R). Sew the seam. If loops hang off the end of the fabric, correct the problem by moving the differential feed lever up to 1.3. This problem can occur on some slippery fabrics that can creep while they are being sewn. The differential feed will correct this by feeding in more fabric, compensating for the movement of the fabric.



Applying Rib Knit

Fabric: T-shirt Knit, and Rib Knit

Stitch: Three Thread Right Needle

Standard Length Setting: 3

Width Setting: M-7.5

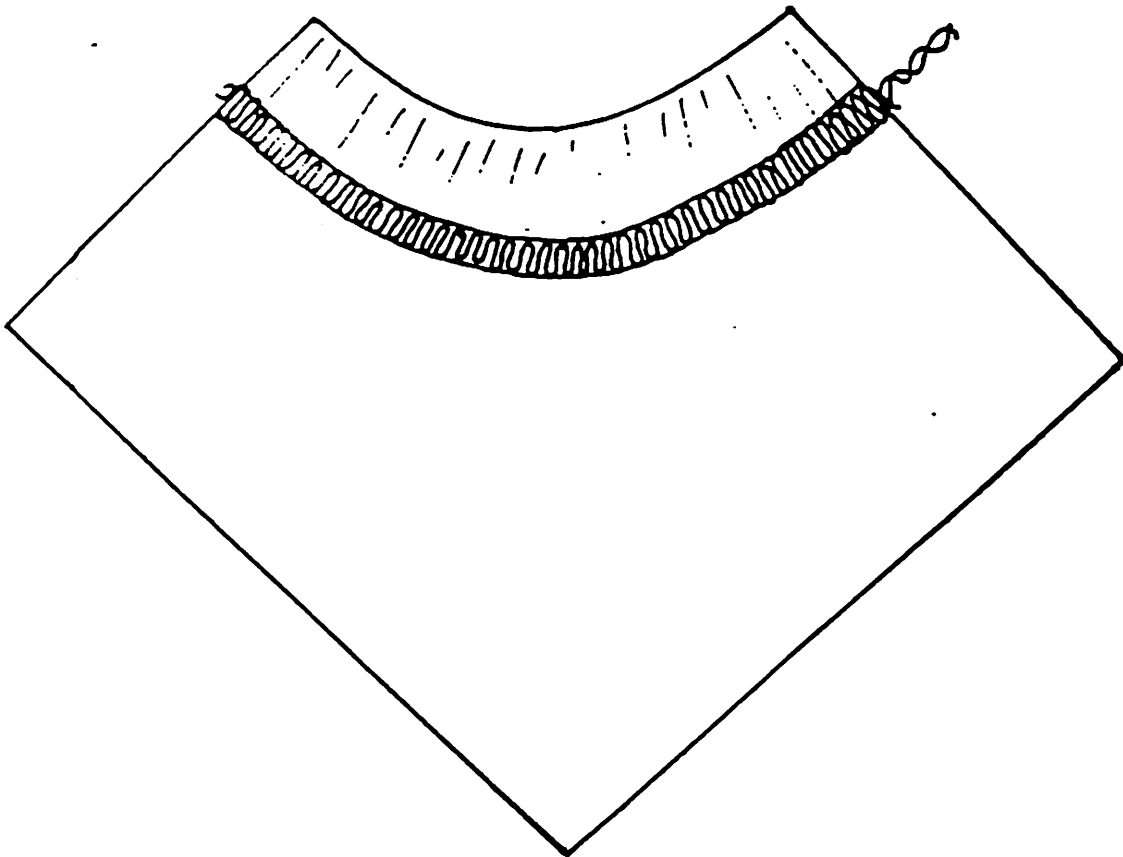
Differential Feed Settings: N

Tension Guidelines: Balanced Stitch

Record Tension Settings:

Right Needle_____ Upper Looper_____ Lower Looper_____

Cut a semicircle from one corner of a T-shirt knit to create a neckline. Fold rib knit in half lengthwise. Place the rib knit on the edge of fabric with right sides together. Raise the presser foot and insert fabric. Sew one or two stitches to tack in place. Sew, stretching ribbing to fit neckline. Do not stretch the garment fabric.



Working With Decorative Threads

There are four ways of working with decorative threads on the eclipse. They are:

1. Tying On
2. Tying On - Bypassing Threading Port
3. Looper Threading Tool
4. Creating a Thread Cradle

Determining the method to use depends on the weight of thread that will be used.

Tying On

Threads that are lightweight and have a different texture can be too inconsistent to thread through the threading port. Threads such as: Woolly Nylon, fine rayon, fine metallic, lightweight clear nylon, can be tied on and pulled through the threading port.

Tying on Upper or Lower Looper Threads

1. Begin with the serger threaded with regular thread.
2. Raise the presser foot to release all tensions.
3. Clip looper thread before the first thread guide.
4. Replace the regular cone thread with a cone of Woolly Nylon and tie it to the end of the regular thread.
5. Pull the upper looper thread until it is past the presser foot.

Tying On - Bypassing Threading Port

Heavier decorative threads will be too big to feed through the threading port. Bypassing is the perfect solution to working with these types of threads, such as: Pearl Crown Rayon, Designer 6, Decor 6, Candlelight, Pearl Crown Rayon, Ribbon Floss, etc.

1. Begin with the serger threaded with regular thread and machine in the unlocked position.
2. Raise the presser foot to release all tensions.
3. Just past the looper threading port, carefully pull a small amount of thread from the looper, then clip. (When machine is unlocked the metal tubes retract and looper threads will be visible) Pull the left thread to create a 4" tail.
4. Place the decorative thread on the spindle and thread it into the guides before the entrance of the looper threading port. Tie the decorative thread onto the tail of regular thread. Pull the looper thread from the back of the presser foot to pull the decorative thread through the eye of the looper.

Important Note - To ensure the thread will go through the eye of the looper, tie a slip knot.

Looper Threading Tool

When working with decorative threads, the looper threading tool is wonderful. It can be inserted all the way through the threading port and the looper. It is useful when the loopers are unthreaded.

For fine decorative threads, have the machine in the locked position. Insert the straight end of the tool, into the threading port and guide through to the eye of the looper. The decorative thread can then be inserted in the loop of the tool and pulled through.

To bypass the threading port for heavy decorative threads, have the machine in the unlocked position. Insert the tool, loop end first, from the eye of the looper to the end of the looper tube, just before the threading port. Insert the decorative thread into the loop and pull the thread through the looper.

Creating a Thread Cradle

Creating a thread cradle is an ideal alternative for feeding lightweight decorative threads through the threading port, when the eclipse is unthreaded and the looper threader has been misplaced.

To create a thread cradle cut approximately 20" to 30" piece of thread and make a large loop. Take the two end pieces of the loop and insert about an inch into the threading port. Pump the "Jet Air" lever to draw the ends of the thread through the eye of the looper. (Be sure to lightly hold the thread above the pump so that the thread is not pumped all the way through!) Lightweight decorative thread can then be inserted into the loop that is just above the looper threading port, and pulled through the looper.

Decorative Borders

Decorative borders can be created with an array of threads from fine to heavy.

Fabric: Firm Woven

Stitch: Three Thread Left Needle

Standard Length Setting: 2 1/2-3

Width Setting: 7.5mm

Differential Feed Setting: N

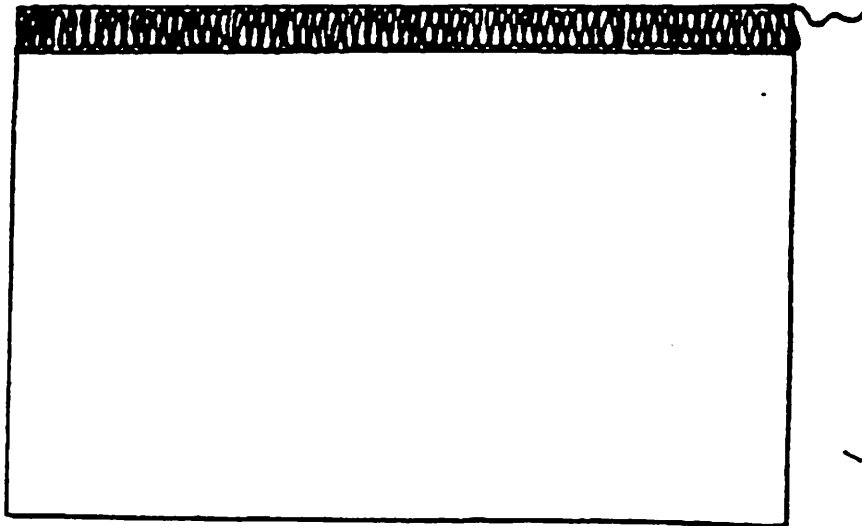
Tension Guidelines: Balanced Stitch - When working with heavier thread, loosen the upper looper tension setting (0-3) to maintain a balanced stitch.

Record Tension Settings:

Left Needle_____ Upper Looper_____ Lower Looper_____

Thread the upper looper with buttonhole twist, or pearl cotton. Thread the lower looper and needle with all purpose cone thread. Stitch along the edge of the fabric. Check the stitch to make sure the tensions are set properly. If adjustment is needed, fine tune the tensions and test the stitch again.

Reversible borders can be created by threading both the upper and lower looper with a heavier decorative thread. Both tensions will need to be loosened to accommodate the thickness of the thread.



Narrow Rolled Hem

Fabric: Lightweight Woven

Stitch: Three Thread Right Needle/Narrow Rolled Hem

Rolled Hem Length Setting: 1-1 1/2

Width Setting: M-7.5mm

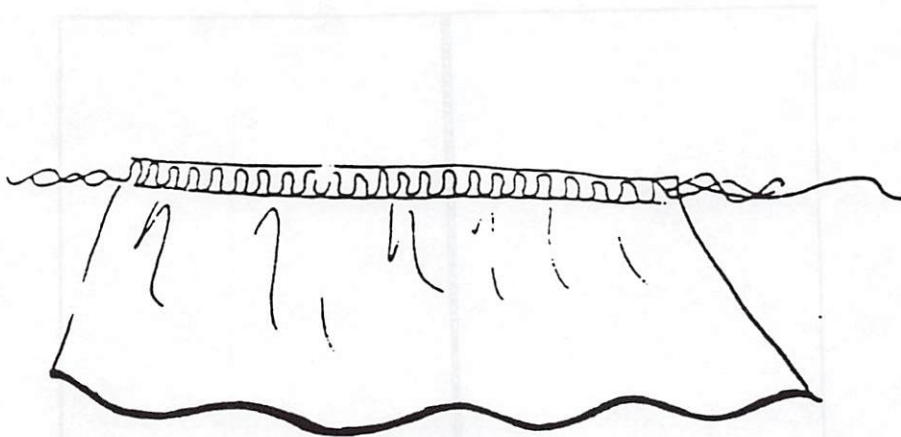
Differential Feed Setting: N-0.6

Tension Guidelines: Tighten Lower Looper (5-7)

Record Tension Settings:

Right Needle _____ Upper Looper _____ Lower Looper _____

Stitch along one edge of fabric, allowing the machine to trim about 1/4". Gently guide the fabric for a consistent hem.



RN-5, UL-2, LL-7



Seaming Sheer Fabrics with the Narrow Rolled Hem

Fabric: Sheer

Stitch: Three Thread Right Needle/Narrow Rolled Hem

Rolled Hem Length Setting: 1 1/2-2

Width Setting: M-7.5mm

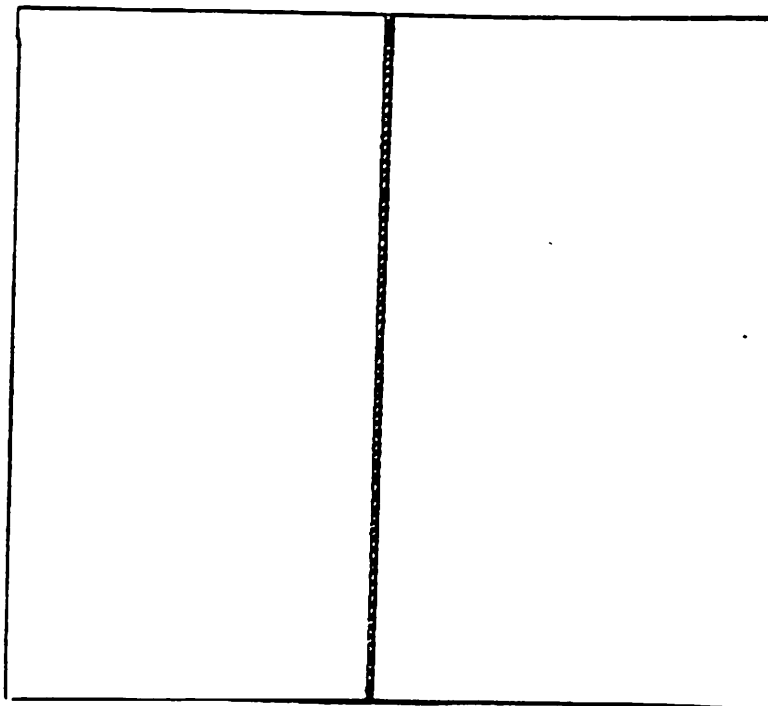
Differential Feed Setting: N

Tension Guidelines: Tighten Lower Looper (5-7)

Record Tension Settings:

Right Needle_____ Upper Looper_____ Lower Looper_____

Fold sheer fabric in half, right sides together. Sew the seam using the yellow line (5/8"R) as a guide. A perfect seam for sheer fabrics, it is durable and practically invisible.



Lettuce Leaf Edge

Fabric: Rib Knit

Stitch: Three Thread Right Needle/Narrow Rolled Hem

Rolled Hem Length Setting: 1-2

Width Setting: M

Differential Feed Setting: 0.6

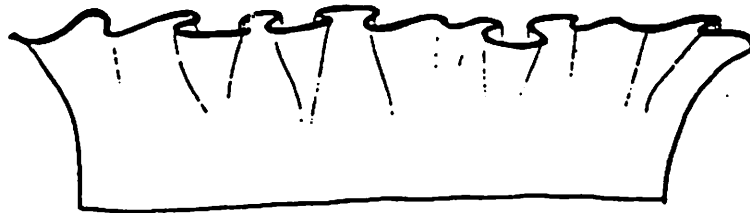
Tension Guidelines: Tighten Lower Looper (5-7)

Record Tension Settings:

Right Needle_____ Upper Looper_____ Lower Looper_____

Woolly Nylon is an excellent optional thread for both loopers because it expands to create a solid line of stitching. Tension settings for this thread would be as follows: Upper Looper - (1-3), Lower Looper - (6-8)

Fold the ribbing in half lengthwise. Lock the upper knife to prevent cutting into the fold. Stitch along the folded edge of the ribbing. Stretch the knit as it is being sewn. The differential feed setting will help stretch the fabric.



Easy Belt Loops

Thread: Strand of Buttonhole Twist

Stitch: Three Thread Right Needle/Narrow Rolled hem

Rolled Hem Length Setting: 1

Stitch Width Setting: M

Differential Feed Setting: N

Tension Guidelines: Tighten Lower Looper (5-7)

The thread chain created by the narrow rolled hem stitch is perfect for a belt or button loops.

Begin sewing without fabric creating about a 5" to 10" chain. Make a loop to accommodate the size of a belt or button and secure.

To make an even more durable chain, stitch over a strand buttonhole twist.



Simple Spaghetti Straps

Fabric: Tricot

Stitch: Three Thread Right Needle/Narrow Rolled Hem

Rolled Hem Length Setting: 2

Width Setting: M-7.5mm

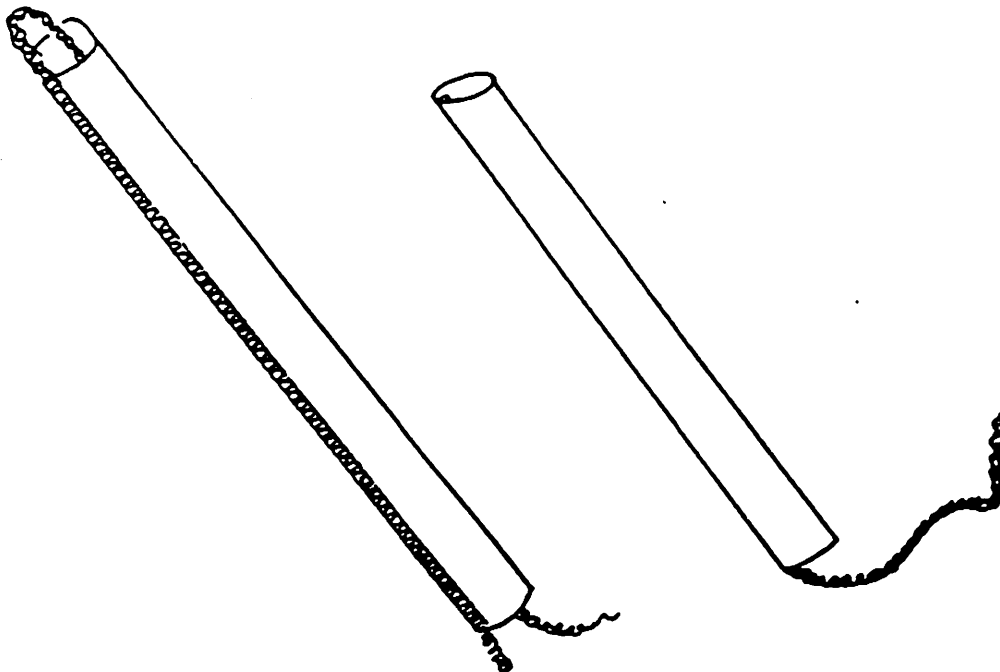
Differential Feeding Setting: N

Tension Guidelines: Tighten Lower Looper (5-7)

Record Tension Settings:

Right Needle_____ Upper Looper_____ Lower Looper_____

Begin sewing a chain 5" to 10" longer than the length of the strap. Bring the chain around the left of the presser foot and to the front of the machine. Fold the fabric around the thread chain. Line up the fold with the left edge of the presser foot and sew. Be sure the thread chain stays within the fold. The cutting blades will trim away the excess fabric width. When the sewing is complete, pull the thread chain to turn the strap to the right side.



Perfect Pin Tucks

Fabric: Lightweight Woven

Stitch: Three Thread Right Needle/Narrow Rolled Hem

Rolled Hem Length Setting: 1

Width Setting: M

Differential Feed Setting: N-0.6

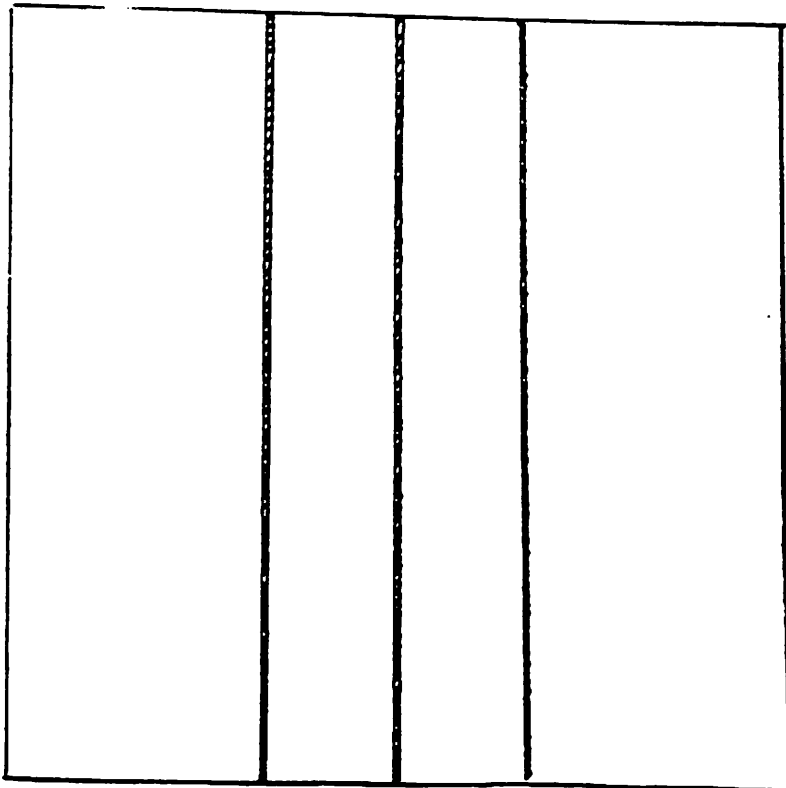
Tension Guidelines: Tighten Lower Looper (5-7)

Record Tension Settings:

Right Needle_____ Upper Looper_____ Lower Looper_____

Sulky Rayon thread is an attractive option for the upper looper thread, it adds a delicate glossy finish.

Fold the fabric wrong sides together. Lock the upper knife to prevent cutting into the fold. Using the edge of the needle plate as a guide, stitch along the fold. The 0.6 differential feed setting will prevent puckering. Press the pin tuck to the side.



Beading Done the Easy Way

Fabric: Lightweight Woven

Beads: Strand of 2.5mm Beads

Stitch: Three Thread Right Needle/Narrow Rolled Hem

Rolled Hem Length Setting: 3-31/2

Width Setting: M-7.5mm

Differential Feed Setting: 0.6

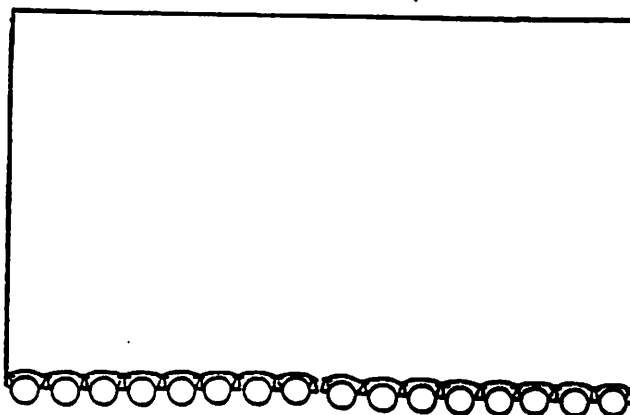
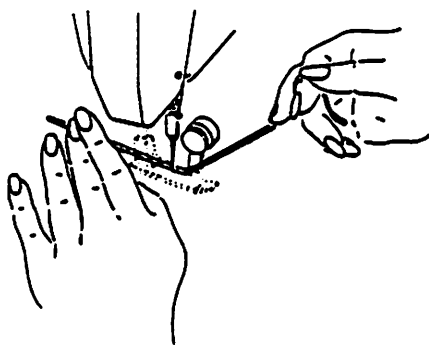
Tension Guidelines: Tighten Lower Looper (5-7)

Record Tension Settings:

Right Needle_____ Upper Looper_____ Lower Looper_____

Place the beads on the right hand side of the needle, over the front of the presser foot and under the back. Leave approximately a 1" tail behind back of the foot. Make a couple of stitches to secure the beads in place. Place the fabric under the presser foot, and begin sewing slowly, trimming approximately 1/4" of fabric. Guide the beads in the back of the presser foot and gently hold them in the front. Pulling the beads will cause puckering.

An optional Beading Foot is available for easier guiding or if larger size beads are used.



Two Thread Flatlock Seam

The two thread flatlock is a durable and stretchy seam. It can be used on a wide variety of active wear and lingerie.

Fabric: Sweatshirt Fleece

Stitch: Two Thread Left Needle

Standard Length Setting: 3

Width Setting: M

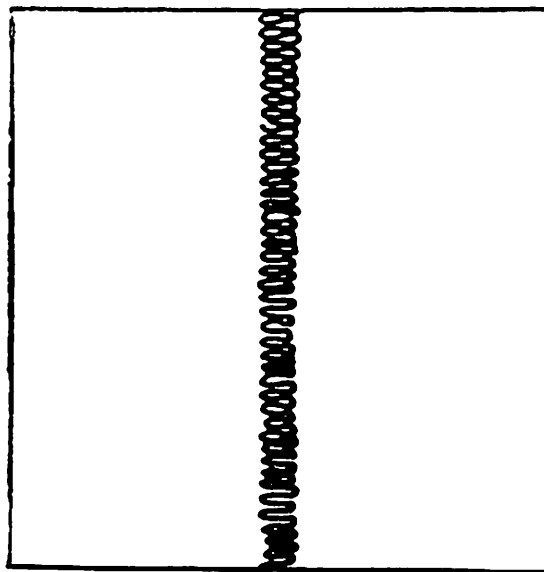
Differential Feed Setting: N

Tension Guidelines: Loosen Needle Tension to 1, (0-2)

Record Tension Settings:

Left Needle_____ Lower Looper_____

Fold fabric wrong sides together. Place the edge of the fabric under the tip of the presser foot with the fold side lined up with the orange line (5/8" L). Sew the seam, then pull the stitches flat.



Two Thread Flatlock Topstitching

A flatlock tuck is a decorative accent that can be used on an array of projects. It is especially attractive when a decorative thread like Sulky Rayon or Woolly Nylon is used in the lower looper.

Fabric: Sweatshirt Fleece

Stitch: Two Thread Left Needle

Standard Length Setting: 1-4

Width Setting: M

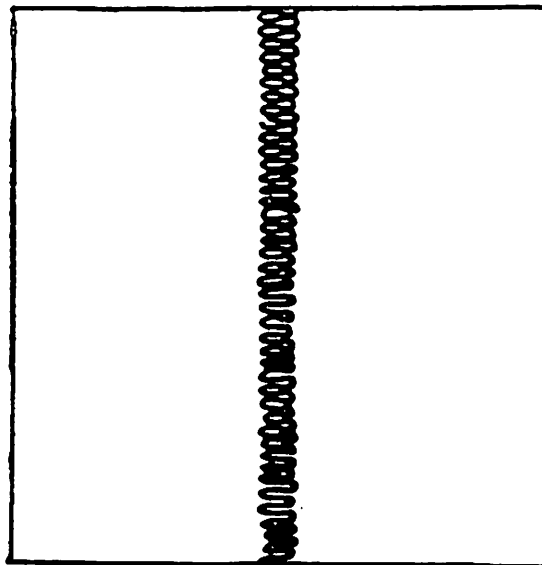
Differential Feed Setting: N

Tension Guidelines: Loosen Needle Tension to 1, (0-2)

Record Tension Settings:

Left Needle_____ Lower Looper_____

Fold fabric in half, wrong sides together. Align the folded edge with the inside edge of the presser foot. Sew the seam. The stitches will loop over the fabric fold. When the sewing is complete, pull the stitches flat.



Sewing on Sequins

Fabric: Lightweight Woven

Sequins: Strand of Cupped Sequins

Stitch: Two Thread Left Needle

Standard Length Setting: 2-3

Width Setting: M

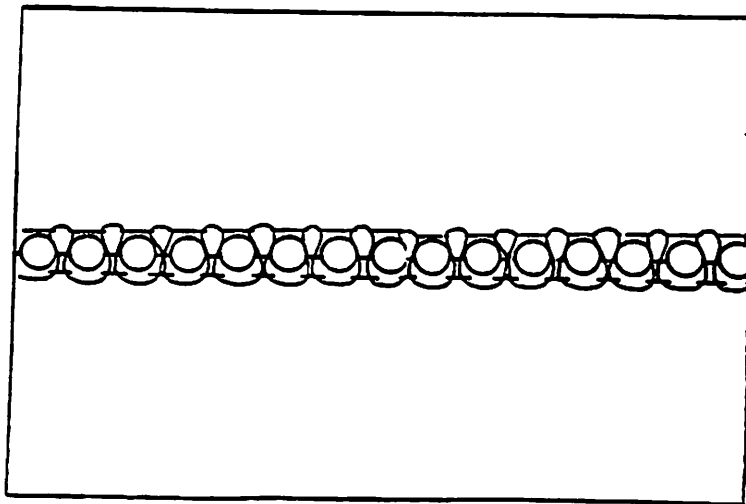
Differential Feeding Setting: N

Tensions Guidelines: Loosen Needle Tension to 1, (0-2)

Record Tension Settings:

Left Needle_____ Lower Looper_____

Fold fabric wrong sides together and crease lightly. Raise the presser foot, insert fabric under the foot and insert the needle into the fold. With the presser foot still raised, place the sequins on the right hand side of the needle, over the front of the presser foot and under the back. Leave approximately a 1" tail behind back of the foot. Twist the strand so the wrong side of the sequins are flat against the upper knife. Sew slowly, guiding the sequins in the back of the presser foot and gently hold them in the front. Pulling the sequins will cause puckering. Gently pull the stitches flat. The stitches will slip under the sequins as they are pulled flat, therefore being concealed.



Two Thread Blind Hem

Fabric: Interlock Knit

Stitch: Two Thread Right Needle

Standard Length Setting: 4

Width Setting: M

Differential Feed Setting: N-1.3

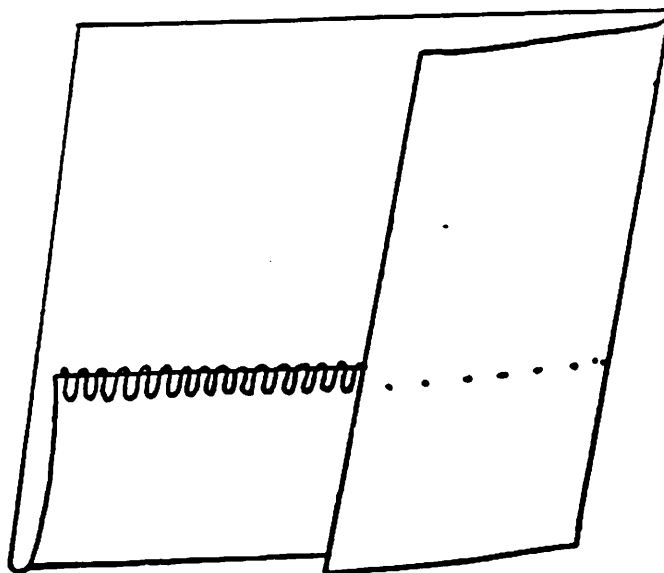
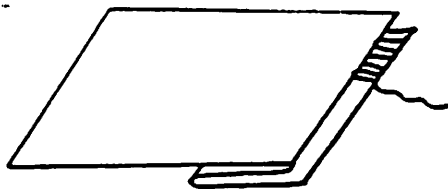
Tension Guidelines: Loosen needle tension to 1, (0-2)

Record Tension Settings:

Right Needle_____ Lower Looper_____

Fold a 2" hem to wrong side of the fabric. Fold the double thickness hem back to the right side of the fabric, leaving 1/4" of hem extending beyond the fold. Place hem under the foot and begin sewing, barely catching the fold with the needle. Pull the stitches flat.

An optional Blind Hemming Foot is available for easier guiding. The guide on this foot can be adjusted for different weights of fabric.



Sewing on Elastic

Fabric: Tricot

Elastic: Lingerie Elastic

Stitch: Two Thread Right Needle

Standard Length Setting: 4

Width Setting: M

Differential Feed Setting: N

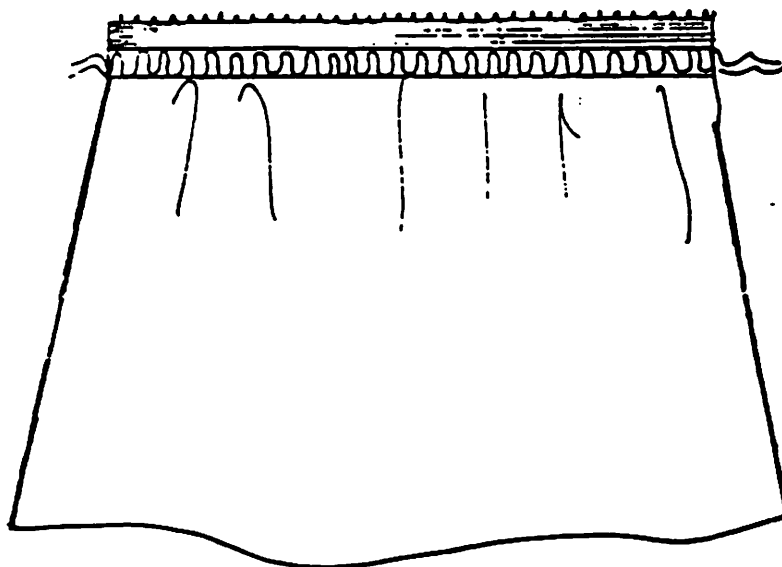
Tension Guidelines: Loosen Needle Tension to 1, (0-2)

Record Tension Settings:

Right Needle_____ Lower Looper_____

Place the tricot and elastic wrong sides together, with 1/2" of tricot extending beyond the edge of the elastic. Place the fabric under the tip of the presser foot and the elastic just left of the cutting knife. The knives will trim away the excess tricot and the needle catches the elastic. Stretch the elastic as it is being sewn. Gently pull the stitches flat.

An optional Elastic Foot is available that will stretch the elastic as it is being sewn.



Sewing on Lace

Fabric: Tricot

Lace: Flat Lace Edging

Stitch: Two Thread Right Needle

Standard Length Setting: 3

Width Setting: M

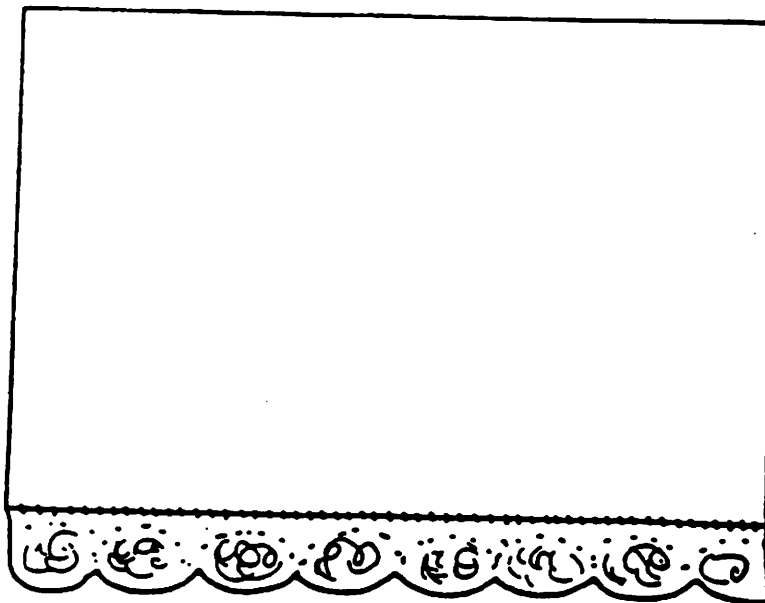
Differential Feed Setting: N

Tension Guidelines: Loosen Needle Tension to 1, (0-2)

Record Tension Settings:

Right Needle_____ Lower Looper_____

Place the lace and tricot right sides together, with 1/2" of tricot extending beyond the lace edge. Place tricot and lace under the tip of the presser foot so that the lace lines up with the needle plate. Begin sewing. The knives will trim away the excess width of tricot and the needle will catch the edge of the lace. Gently pull the stitches flat.



Attaching Ribbon and Lace

Fabric: Tricot

Lace and Ribbon: Flat Lace Edging, 1/8" Ribbon

Stitch: Two Thread Right Needle

Standard Length Setting: 3

Width Setting: M

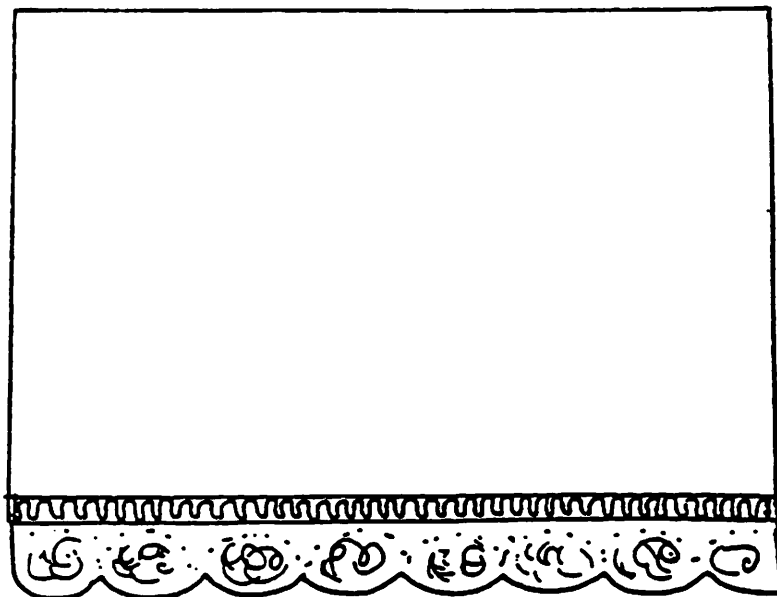
Differential Feed Setting: N

Tension Guidelines: Loosen Needle Tension to 1, (0-2)

Record Tension Settings:

Right Needle_____ Lower Looper_____

Place the ribbon on the right hand side of the needle, over the front of the presser foot and under the back. Leave approximately a 1" tail behind back of the foot. Place the straight edge of lace trim the on the edge of fabric, wrong sides together. Position the fabric and lace under the presser foot. Take 2-3 stitches by hand, making sure the needle does not catch the ribbon. Sew slowly over the ribbon. When sewing is complete, gently pull stitches flat.



This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.